IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph at page 26, ln. 24 – page 27, ln. 11 as follows:

Assuming that the obtuse angle ϕ_{out} of the equally-side trapezoidal cross-section satisfies ϕ_{out} ≒ 90°, i.e., $\phi_{out} = 90° + \alpha$ ($|\alpha|$ [[≪]] ≒0°), as shown in Fig. 3A. In this case, a light 125 incident on the upper surface 106a of the prism-shaped lenses 106 at the incident angle $\theta_1 = 90° - \theta_c$ is totally reflected at the side surface 106d (106c) since the incident angle of the light 125 at the side surface 106d (106c) becomes $\theta_2 = \alpha + \theta_c$. On the other hand, a light 126 incident on the upper surface 106a at the incident angle $\theta_1 > 90° - \theta_c$ has the reflection angle $\theta_2 < \theta_c$ at the side surface 106d (106c). Accordingly, the component passing through the side surface 106d (106c) is generated as indicated by broken lines, resulting in reduced light utilization efficiency.

Please replace the paragraph at page 30, ln. 24 – page 31, ln. 9 as follows:

Then, with reference to the case Fig. 5, the case where the obtuse angle ϕ_{out} is large, ϕ_{out} = 132° (90 + [[è]] θ_c), will be described below. Fig. 5 illustrates an enlarged cross-sectional view of the prism-shaped lenses 106. Since the angle ϕ_{out} is large with $\phi_{out} = 132°$, almost all of the light incident on the side surface of the prism-shaped lenses is reflected therefrom. Thus, it is not necessary that the adjacent prism-shaped lenses are disposed apart with certain distances therebetween. Nevertheless, the adjacent prism-shaped lenses may be disposed apart with certain distances therebetween.